HIS EXCELLENCY WRITES OF HIS COUNTRY AND OURS.

THE CHILEAN WHITE HOUSE

Our Trade Relations With Chile. Correspondent-"Will your excellency please state what is the position of Chile as to the trade with the United States, and

suggest some ways in which it might be

increased?" The president-"Among the best measures to increase this trade would be the estab lishment of new steamship lines. There should be more frequent steamship com should be more frequent steamship communication between the two countries. Another method that might be adopted to further trade would be the establishment of expositions to show the respective products of the countries. Chile should have such expositions in the United States, and the United States should establish them in Chile. I think that the consumption of nitrate in the United States might also be stimulated by practical experiments and active propaganda."

Church and Its Wonderful Wealth.

(Copyright, 1888, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

SANTIAGO, CHILLE, Aug. 7.—It was by appointment that I called upon the president of Chile yesterday afternoon to have a chait with him concerning matters of mutual interest to our respective countries. The president is one of the progressive men of this progressive people. He munication between the two countries. An-

will stimulate immigration. Chile earnestdesires immigration, and as far as lies her power endeavors to encourage it. he considers it one of the chief factors of her progress. We need more people in Chile, and we have here a country which, if properly cultivated, would support many times our present population."

The Monroe Doctrine.

After a question as to the nitrate deposits which the president answered by saying the investigations show that will last for a long time yet, I asked his excellency what Chile thought of the Mon-ree doctrine. This was a rather delicate question, as many people down here think that the United States wishes to contro the policy of the two continents.

ten answer, however, was as follows:
"The international policy of Chile has al-ways tended towards the maintenance of ways tended towards the maintenance of peace and the strengthening of her politi-cal and commercial relations with the na-tions of the American continent, and I be-lieve that this policy does not depart from one of the phases, perhaps the most im-portant one, of the Monroe doctrine." Correspondent—"Will the pending ques-tions between Chile and the Argentine be amicably adjusted or is there likely to be amicably adjusted or is there likely to be conflict of arms?"
The president—"I am confident that the

The president—"I am condent that the matters now pending between the Argentine and Chile will be peaceably arranged and I believe that both governments are anxious that they should be." This closes the interview.

How Chile Is Governed.

Chile is a republic, but there are a number of differences between its constitution and that of the United States. The Chilean president is elected for five years instead of four, and he is not eligible for a secon-The presidental election day is June term. The presidental election day is June 25 of the fifth year of each presidency and inauguration day is September 18, of the same year. Both of these dates are in the winter months, and the 18th of September is also the Chilean day of independence corresponding to our Fourth of July. The president of Chile gets a salary of \$18,000 and he has in addition an allowance of \$12,000 for expenses. This is, however, in Chilean money, so that it is equal just now to not more than \$11,000 in American gold. President Errazuriz probably spends several more than \$11,000 in American gold. President Errazuriz probably spends several times this sum every year. The president has the veto power as our president has but his veto can be overridden by a two-thirds majority of the members of congress present at the time the measure is brought back, and the political situation is such that when a presidential measure fails it is usually the custom for the cabinet to reusually the custom for the cabinet to re-sign, so that Chile has a new cabinet I am sign, so that the has a new cannet I am told on the average once a month. In addition to his cabinet, which is made up of ministers after much the same lines as those of our cabinet, the Chilean president has a council of state consisting of five members appointed by himself and six chosen by congress. chosen by congress.

Chileans can not vote until they are 25 years of age if they are unmarried, but married men can vote at the age of 21. Members of the house of deputies, which corresponds to our house of representatives, must have an income of £100 sterling a year, and senators must £100 sterling a year, and senators must each have incomes of £400, or \$2,000 a year. Congress sits in regular session from June I until September 1 every year, but the president can call an extra session whenever he chooses. The building known as the houses of congress was burned a year or so ago and is now being rebuilt. It was and will be the finest building in Santiago. It covered a full square of ground and looked not unlike some of our great buildings at Washington, save that it was made of at Washington, save that it was made of brick covered with a terra cotta stucco instead of granite or marble. The walls of the building still stand and within a short time it will again be ready for occupancy. At present the lower house is meeting in one of the halls of the University of Santiago, and the senate holds its sessions in one of the buildings devoted to the government departments. The sessions of congress are often very stormy. The Chileans are fond of politics, and you will hear more political talk here in a day than you hear in Washington in a week. There are two great political parties, the Conservatives and the Liberals, each of which has a number of subdivisions. The Conservatives are the more compact, but the Liberals are much the more numerous, and they are represented by the party now in power. more numerous, and they are d by the party now in power. They are the progressive party and they advocate popular education, the elevation of the masses and everything modern



A MAN OF POWER IN CHILE. Archbishop of Santiago, Who Con-trols \$100,000,000.

implies, and they include also the clerical or church element, which here in Chile has enormous influence. The Church and State in Chile.

One of the curious divisions of the presi dent's cabinet is the branch or department of "worship and colonization." Catholicism is the state religion, and the Catholic church receives a certain amount every year from the government treasury. Nearly all of the Chileans are Catholics, and all church affairs of note are attended by the government officials. On the Chilean anniversary of its "day of independence." the president and all of his officials, including the officers of the army and navy, attend church. The other day a celebrated bishop who had been dead for I don't know how long was honored with a new monument in the Cathedral of Santiago, and this was made the occasion of a great celebration. I went, in company with the American minister, and found that nearly all of the foreign diplomats were present. The president, the general of the army and the admiral of the navy were there in their official dress, and during the ceremonies all kneeled again and again in unison with the priests and other church dignitaries. I am told, however, that within recent years other religions have been more tolerated by Chile than almost any other South American country. There are two large American schools here in Santiago, one supported by the Methodist and the other by the Presbyterian churches of the United States, and there are other missionary colleges and churches in different parts of the country. These are tolerated, however, on the grounds of modern progress rather than from any desire of the Chileans to change their religion. They are, I believe, satisfied with Catholicism, though the educated Chilean man does not like the way in which the churches in different parts of the country. These are tolerated, however, on the grounds of modern progress rather than from any desire of the Chileans to change their religion. They are, I believe, satisfied with Catholicism, though the educated Chilean man does not like the way in which the churches are to the strongest elements in upholding Catholicism and its influence. They are very devout. You see them in the chur dent's cabinet is the branch or department of "worship and colonization." Catholicism

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THE COST OF 'PHONING. Authority Tells Why a Long Distance Chat Is Generally .

An authority on such matters, presum-ably, tells us that some impatient criticism

of long-distance telephone rates might be saved if the public understood better the of long-distance telephone rates might be saved if the public understood better the basis on which such charges are made. The correspondent by telephone, says the Boston Herald, must have all the line when he requires it, and practically the entire carnings of the long-distance line must be within the hours when business men are at their offices. The capacity of a long-distance line is confined to an average of six conversations an hour, so that the rate must be sufficient to yield during a limited time an adequate return upon the investment and expense. Telephone rates, therefore, are based on mileage, and the time the line is occupied in arranging the connection, in conversation and in disconnecting. Many people are unable to understand the cause of the difference of the rates for telegraph and telephone service. This difference is easily explained. The telegraph employs a single wire conductor, and by the quadruplex system this wire is made to serve the purpose of four wires. The long-distance telephone service requires two copper wires for each circuit, which together weigh nearly double what the single iron wire does, and cost ever five times as much per pound. The general construction and equipment of the long-distance telephone service is also far more expensive than that of the telegraph. Futhermore, an ordinary ten-word telegrap may be transmitted in a minute, and four messages can be going over the same wire at the same time. Each completed conversation over the long-distance telephone occupies two wires for ten minutes, which brings the comparison to two wires for ten minutes as against one-fourth of one wire for one minute. Another essential difference in the two systems is that the sender of a telegram writes out his message, and goes

minute. Another essential difference in the two systems is that the sender of a telegram writes out his message, and goes about his business, and the operator forwards it when convenient, thus keeping the telegraph lines fully employed at all hours, whereas the telephone must necessarily be inactive for the greater part of the twenty-four hours.

According to a special dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean, the newspaper El Norceste, of La Coruna, the most important journal published in that district, is printing its leading articles in Latin in order to evade the censorship.

city. The whole of one side of the Plaza, which is the very center of the most valuwhich is the very center of the most valuable of Santlago business property, is taken up by the palace of the archbishop and by the cathedral, and there is other property all about this belonging to the church. It has acres of stores, thousands of rented houses and vast haclendas upon which wine and other things are made for sale. Nearly all of this is controlled by the archbishop, although much of the church property is held by its different organizations. The Carmelite nuns of this city are the richest body of women in South America, if not in the world. They have whole streets of rented houses near their nunnery and own also large farms, which bring them in a steady income. These nuns never allow their faces to be seen by men, and if for any reason men must be employed in the nunnery for the making of repairs, et cetera, the nuns shroud their forms and heads in thick black cloth when passine by them. Of course no one is admitted to the convent proper, but through a friend, who has some influence with them. I was admitted to the beautiful chapel which they have established for the use of their employes and outsiders. In getting the permission we talked with the nuns, though we did not see them. Our speaking tube was a dumb waiter, and the voice that came down was singularly sweet, and as I heard it utter the soft musical Spanish it seemed to me a shame that it should, as is the rule of the establishment, be confined to a whisper.

The Dominican friars also own millions of dollars' worth of property in Santlago. It walked for blocks past houses every one of which I was told belong to them and paid them rent monthly. They dress in black hats and gowns, with soft white flannel undergowns, and they look quite imposing as they fling themselves along the streets. Their church is perhaps the finest in Santlago. It is almost a cathedral in size and appearance, and its altar is one of the most beautiful on this hemisphere. When the altar was ordered from Europe the size of the church was not considered, and when it ar able of Santiago business property, is taken up by the palace of the archbishop shaken to their very depths by the meeting of the provisional government for the fatution which is said to have struck the first

A spasm throbbing through the pedestals of mighty Andes, isie and continent, Urging astonished Chaos with a thrill To be a brain, or serve the brain of man. of mighty Andes, sie and continent.

Urging astonished Chaos with a thrill
To be a brain, or serve the brain of man.

The constitution met with the most violent opposition from nearly all classes. It antagonized the lovers of the old regime by interfering with the fueros or ancient laws, for both Castile and Aragon had free constitutions before Magna Charta days. To the hobility it seemed to give too much power to the lower classes, while it offended to the wealthy landowners by making absolutely no provision for their interests, its cruelty toward all who had served the French knig (Joseph Bonaparte) horrified all right-minded people, and, worse than alli-from a Spanish point of view—by levying against the revenues of the church and suppressing the convents it made desperate enemles of the passant class. To this last clause may be traced the greater part of the troubles of the last half of the century in Spain. With all their faults the Spaniar last, and more especially the Spaniard of the church. Above all else he prides himself upon his unsulled Christian ancestry, and the most insulting thing one can say to a Spaniar list that one of his people has "stood upon his legs for baptism!" A convert is better than a heretic; but a convert is to be pitted, and never by word or look to be reminded that he was not always a "cando upon his legs for baptism!" A convert is better than a heretic; but a convert is to be pitted, and never by word or look to be reminded that he was not always a "candou upon his legs for baptism!" A convert is better than a heretic; but a convert is to be pitted, and never by word or look to be reminded that he was not always a "candou upon his legs for baptism!" A convert is better than a heretic; but a convert is better than a heretic; but a convert is to be pitted, and never by word or look to be reminded that he was not always a "candou upon his legs for baptism!" A convert is better than a heretic; but a convert is to be pitted, and never by word or look to be reminded that he was not a

Whatever the reason, the cortes fell before the cry, "For king and church!" which resounded over Beria, and a civil war en-sued, in which the bloodiest reprisals were entered into upon both sides, and the whole ountry became a scene of anarchy and DR. GATLING'S GRIT. In 1812 the foundations of the city were

pointments That Have

to make war impossible. This view lends ling, the creator of the famous gun that fires 200 shots a minute. Our surprise to be told that he is really a tender-hearted man grows less when we know how he was led to contrive his murderous weapon. Seeing the trainloads of wounded and wrecks of regiments return from the front

of the Difficulties and Disap-From the Chicago Tribune. In spite of a trade with an unhappy name there is a kind of humane second thought in the ingenuity of the death

Seeing the trainloads of wounded and wrecks of regiments return from the front during the great war for the Union, he thought of the waste of industry and time and life in sending so many men into a deadly service. If war must slay, what a saving would be a single firearm that would shorten the slaughter from months to minutes and finally appall contending armies so that they would refuse to face it! Dr. Gatling was a man in middle life then, but from the age of 21 he had shown skill as an inventor. The first fruit of his genius was a steamboat propellor wheel. He had also originated several labor saving devices for use in cotton culture, made a furrow drill that brought him a fortune from the Western wheat farmers and patented a hemp breaking machine and a steam plow. He is 39 years old new and still inventing. Lately congress voted him \$40,000 far his proof experiments in a new method of casting cannon.

When he invented his propellor and took it to Washington, he found that Ericsson had just secured a patent for a similar design and all his labor was thrown away. A few years later he lost two-thirds of the mency he had realized and invested from the sale of his wheat drill. After he completed the "Gatling gun" a fire destroyed all his work and his patterns. When a year or two later he had duplicated his patterns and placed an instrument before the public, a rascally agent ran off with every cent of the sales. It is a robust quality of soul that can fight disappointment repeatedly and try again.

patchy after all. FRANK G. CARPENTER. The Catholic church here is enormously



is the head of the Liberal or progressive is the head of the Liberal or progressive party, and is at the front of every movement to make Chile presperous. He comes of one of the oldest families of Chile, his father having been one of the most popular presidents of the past. He is a very rich man and his personal interests in the advancement of Chile are great. He is now in the second year of his presidential term, and he has three years more to serve. His views upon international matters

"The Nicaragua Canal."

vantages that are enjoyed by capital from the most pour correspondent—"How about the concessions which the government offers to capital and the protection industries?"

The president—"Congress recently came to the assistance of persons interested in the iron business, but this does not mean the protection of any monopoly in favor of native capital. Any responsible foreign cour laws and customs." term, and he has three years more to serve. His views upon international matters are of especial interest. My audience was arranged through our minister to Chile, and at the time set or it, 2 p. m., Mr. Wilson and myself entered the doors of the

In the Chilenn "White House." The Moneda is the White House of Chile. It is a wast three-story building situated in the heart of Santiago. You could put and its ground floor is, I judge, larger than

vantages that are enjoyed by capital from

The Micaragua Canal.

Correspondent-"What does your excel-lency think of the Nicaragua canal, which, as you know, the United States is about to build?"

The president—"I consider the proposal of the United States to open the Nicaragua canal as worthy of high praise. I am in favor of it or of any other undertaking which will facilitate communication between the west coast of South America and the United States and Europe. Every advancement of this kind will be of especial advantage to such an essentially maritime country as ours."



THE MONEDA RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE. their hands, and it was a military officer in uniform who led us into the president's room. There is a great deal more pomp about public offices here than in the United States, and the president of Chile has a military guard of 200 cavalry, which accompanies his carriage on all state occasions. His carriage itself is far more pretentious than President McKinley's. It is drawn by four magnificent horses, and the coachman and footman are dressed in gorgeous liveries.

The President of Chile.

We first met Don Edwardo Phillips, the assistant secretary of state, and the chief medium of intercourse botween his excellency and foreigners. He told us that the president was expecting us, and a moment later we were in the presidents room. This is larger than any of the business rooms of the White House. It is rather plainly furnished, and it was at the back of it that President Etrasuriz was sitting at a desk that was littered with papers and documents. He rose as we came in and shook my hand as I was presented to him. I was rather surprised to find him so young a man. He does not appear to be over 40, and as yet there are no gray strands in his hair. He is of slender build, but very straight. He has a rather dark, but handsome face, and his manner is quite dignified. His excellency asked us to be scated, and, taking a chair beside us, chatted for half an hour very entertainingly, one of his friends, Mr. Edwardo MacClure, acting as interpreter. As we rose to go, however, he said he would prefer that I should write out my questions, and he would give me his answers in writ-

Correspondent-"How about the trans-An-dine rallway which is to connect the At-

line of the continent, and her railroads will contribute to a certain extent to the proposed intercontinental railway. I think the advantages of this proposed international line will be of great importance to all interests." The Railroad Over the Andes.

After this the interview continues as fol-